

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid antiseptic comprising:  
water;  
silver ion;  
polypectate; and  
ethylenediaminetetraaceticacid (EDTA).
2. The liquid antiseptic of claim 1, which further comprises at least one surfactant from the group consisting of alkylsulfates, sulfonates, alkanolamides, betaines, amine oxides, sarcosinates and sulfosuccinates.
3. The liquid antiseptic of claim 1, which further comprises glycerine.
4. The liquid antiseptic of claim 1, which further comprises 1,2-propanediol (a.k.a. propylene glycol).
5. The liquid antiseptic of claim 1, which further comprises sufficient base to achieve a pH value of the solution within a range of 7.2 to 7.8.
6. A liquid antiseptic and cleanser having enhanced long-term stability comprising:  
about 70-80% water by weight;  
at least one surfactant compound constituting about 4.0-8.75% by weight;  
about 5.5-11.5% glycerine by weight;

about 3.0-5.5% 1,2-propanediol by weight;  
about 0.005-0.015% sodium polypectate; and  
about 0.005-0.015% EDTA;  
about 0.01-0.03% silver ion; and  
sufficient base to achieve a pH value within a range of 7.2 to 7.8

7. The liquid antiseptic and cleanser of claim 6, wherein said at least one surfactant is selected from the group consisting of alkylsulfates, sulfonates, alkanolamides, betaines, amine oxides, sarcosinates and sulfosuccinates.

8. The liquid antiseptic and cleanser of claim 6, wherein said at least one surfactant comprises:

about 2.5-5.5% TEA dodecylbenzene sulfonate, by weight; and  
about 1.5-3.25% lauramide DEA, by weight.

9. A liquid antiseptic and cleanser having enhanced long-term stability comprising  
water, silver ion, polypectate, and ethylenediaminetetraaceticacid (EDTA);  
wherein the silver ion is chelated with both the polypectate and the EDTA.

10. The liquid antiseptic and cleanser of claim 9, which further comprises at least one surfactant from the group consisting of alkylsulfates, sulfonates, alkanolamides, betaines, amine oxides, sarcosinates and sulfosuccinates.

11. The liquid antiseptic and cleanser of claim 9, which further comprises glycerine.
12. The liquid antiseptic and cleanser of claim 9, which further comprises 1,2-propanediol (a.k.a. propylene glycol).
13. The liquid antiseptic and cleanser of claim 9, which further comprises sufficient base to achieve a pH value of the solution within a range of 7.2 to 7.8.
14. A method of preparing a liquid antiseptic, comprising the steps of:
  - combining water silver ion and aqueous ammonia to form a silver ammonium complex solution;
  - combining ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), sodium polypectate, glycerine and water to form a chelating solution;
  - combining the silver ammonium complex solution with the chelating solution to form a chelated silver solution.
15. The method of claim 14, which further comprises the step of adding at least one surfactant compound to the chelated silver solution.
16. The method of claim 14, which further comprises the step of adding 1,2-propanediol to the chelated silver solution.
17. The method of claim 14, which further comprises the step of adding least one surfactant to the chelated silver solution, said at least one surfactant being selected from the group consisting of alkylsulfates, sulfonates, alkanolamides, betaines,

amine oxides, sarcosinates and sulfosuccinates.

18. The method of claim 14, which further comprises the step of adding at least the surfactants TEA dodecylbenzene sulfonate and lauramide DEA to the chelated silver solution.

19. The method of claim 14, which further comprises the step of adding a buffering compound to the chelated silver solution in an amount sufficient to adjust the pH value of the chelated silver solution to between about 7.2 and 7.8.

20. The method of claim 14, which further comprises the step of adding ammonium hydroxide to the chelated silver solution in an amount to adjust the pH value of the chelated silver solution to between about 7.2 and 7.8.